

SALT LAKE HERALD.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
 H. C. BROWNE, Business Manager.

B. H. threatens to write a book.

REGULAR CLEVELAND weather!

"This is my busy day."—B. H.

O, to be a Washington hotel keeper!

GROVER! GROVER! Four years more of Grover!

GEN. GRANT did not occupy the White House until several weeks after his first inauguration as President.

JUDGING BY the reports of Professor SULLIVAN's doings in St. Louis, there is an inadequacy of the water supply.

THE OUTGOING administration is certainly behaving very handsomely and graciously towards the incoming ditto.

THOSE MIGHTY train loads of Tammany Democrats going to the inauguration really appear to have been on a down-hill grade.

ARTHUR TOOK the Presidential oath of office at his home in New York, immediately after being notified of the death of President GARFIELD.

IT IS pretty safe to predict that neither DIXON nor CLARK will stand much of a chance for the senatorial election in Montana two years hence.

PRESIDENT HARRISON cannot be considered "a statesman out of a job" as long as he delivers law lectures at the LELAND STANFORD university.

THE FIRST act Gen. GARFIELD performed after he had been inaugurated as President, was to kiss his aged mother, in the presence of the multitude.

PAT EGAN, JOHN I. DAVENPORT and Commissioner RAUM are officials under whose feet Democrats are hoping not much CLEVELAND grass will grow.

HATS OFF to Mrs. FRANCES FOLSON CLEVELAND, who at noon today will again become mistress of the White House, and "officially" the first lady of the land!

AS a reminiscence of ANDY JOHNSON's inauguration, it will be recollected his brain was in such a condition that he had to inquire what Chief Justice CHASE's name was.

SUCH was the feeling between Gen. GRANT and President JOHNSON that when GRANT was inaugurated the general refused to ride to the Capitol with him, and JOHNSON was not present.

FIFTY-THREE OF HARRISON's nominations are sending in the Senate, mostly army and navy promotions and postmaster, but Judge HANCOCK's appointment vice JACKSON is one of them.

A GREAT rivalry seems to have sprung up all at once between the cities of New Orleans and Boise City in the matter of staid distinction. But it must be confessed that New Orleans is by far the most orderly.

SULLIVAN AND MITCHELL have shaken hands across the blooming chasm, the bond of union being the name of Pompadour Jim COBBERT. Of the whole gang, it may be said, as Mr. PATRICK SKEEDY said of one of them, "they are perfect gentlemen, but crooked."

THIS OATH of office which Mr. CLEVELAND will take today will be, it is said, on the Bible which was used at his last inauguration. This good book was his mother's, bequeathed to the son. His life was kissed by Mr. CLEVELAND when he was sworn in as governor of New York.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS of the different states are arranging the various Federal offices among their constituents. There is a story that when CLEVELAND was President the first time he was shown a ready-made state of this kind, and he asked: "Where do I come in under this arrangement?"

the exception of the period from 1885 to 1889, and even then it had possession of the Senate. Today the executive and legislative branches throughout will be Democratic.

OUR first Presidential inauguration commemorated the coming of peace and union, after a period of war with the mother country. LINCOLN's was the precursor of the death of African slavery. GRANT's illustrated a nation's homage to a military hero. CLEVELAND's, alone of late years, signalizes the rule of practical statesmanship.

M. BLOXIN, the world-famous tight-rope performer, celebrated his 69th birthday in London a few days ago. Few of his class have escaped fatal accidents or have not become crippled for life, but BLOXIN never had a serious hurt. For two months past he has appeared nightly in public, walking a rope stretched 230 feet from the ground. His feats of balancing are almost equal to those of our Tascorans.

AT the first inauguration of LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, his life-time opponent, held his hat whilst the President was reading his speech. When CLEVELAND took the oath his rival, BLAINE, was not present, though he called on him soon afterwards. In riding together to the Capitol in the rain, five years ago, Mr. CLEVELAND held his umbrella over Mr. HARRISON whilst the latter bowed from the open carriage to the standing crowds along Pennsylvania avenue, which it is hoped Mr. H. will not have to do today on account of the weather.

No Bond, No Bonus.

The hesitation on the part of Mr. S. M. GREEN in the matter of executing a bond for the erection of the copper refinery has caused a feeling of great uneasiness in this city. It was supposed that every obstacle had been cleared from the way of the project. The big bonus of \$100,000 was assured, the site was understood to have been selected, and there was no doubt in the minds of our local promoters of the enterprise that its establishment was a certainty.

The act of the city council, while recognized as not quite within the lines of civic authority, as advancing money really as a subsidy though ostensibly for the purchase of real estate, was approved by the general public as an exceptional case, an outlay to secure a much greater return. It was done to make sure of the copper refinery for this city.

The gentlemen into whose hands this matter was confided, to represent the citizens, would have been derelict in their duty if they had not required a bond from the parties who were to receive the bonus. There seems to be no great reason why the bond should not be cheerfully given, unless the pretensions of those parties are ungrounded.

There are a great many people here who are quite dubious as to the proportion of benefits which will accrue to the donors and the city from this transaction. They think the receivers of the money have by far the best end of the bargain. Without endorsing this view of the case, we consider that Mr. GREEN and his friends have secured a pretty good thing, and that if they mean business on the square, they should have no hesitation in giving proper security for their fulfillment of their part of the contract. At any rate the business, if transacted, will be done on business principles, and the people's trustees will not engage in anything in which the people's interests will not be secure. No bond, no bonus!

Hail to the Chief!

Today the change desired by the majority of the people of the United States in the affairs of their government will go into effect. The new President is the champion and representative of Democratic principles. The retirement of the outgoing President is the retirement of the Republican party and its high tariff policy. The change of Presidents on this occasion is thus something more than the ordinary four years' procedure.

President BENJAMIN HARRISON goes out of office bearing the respect of the American people because he has conducted a respectable administration. He has failed in his ambitions because his party has made fatal mistakes. President GROVER CLEVELAND goes in with the acclamations of the nation and the confidence of the great multitude, including many prominent persons who have not been connected with his party. They expect, and believe that he will use his great influence to secure such changes as are demanded by the exigencies of the times and the progress of the country.

This will be a day of great rejoicing throughout the land. The ceremonies and festivities and congratulations at the capital will be the expression of the feelings of the populace throughout the Union. GROVER CLEVELAND is truly a representative American and the embodiment of genuine Democracy. The people wanted him and now they have him where they wanted him to be.

The party which today takes control of both the executive and legislative departments of the government has a great and onerous task before it. On the wisdom and courage it manifests in conducting public affairs during the next four years, will depend its future place in the confidence of the people. Too much should not be expected of it in so short a time. The errors of the party that retires cannot all be corrected at once. The full policy of the Democratic party cannot be established at one step. Patience will have to be exercised and the gradual reforms that will be introduced must be accepted at their full value. We believe the country will not expect impossibilities, but will be satisfied with what can be done with safety to existing interests.

We congratulate the great party of the people, which has never departed from its fundamental principles that lie at the very root of the tree of liberty, on its return to its proper place in this glorious republic. Hail to the chief who has borne its standard to victory, and may

his administration prove the greatest and brightest known to any four years in the history of the United States!

The Fee System.

California is considering the fee question. A bill has been introduced in the state legislature providing for a reform in the fee system. If it should become a law, all fees will be turned into the public treasury and officers will be paid salaries commensurate with the duties of their respective offices. It is not designed to affect the present incumbents as it is not to take effect until 1895, thus allowing a new election before it goes into operation. As we understand it, however, this bill is only to govern in the affairs of San Francisco.

The principle of the measure is good. Just as quickly as is consistent with existing conditions and agreements, it ought to be incorporated into the statutes of the nation and of every state and territory in the Union. The salaries attached to most of the public offices are misleading. They do not give any idea of the emoluments received. Usually the fees amount to very much more than the salary. Of course there must be fees, to be paid by the persons who receive the benefits of public documents and the services of public officers. But it does not follow that these must be gobbled up by the officials who are engaged by the state to perform public duties.

Utah has had to suffer greatly by the imposition of fees for the enrichment of men appointed to be public servants but who were really public loaches. Expenses in both criminal and civil affairs were made exorbitant and often unnecessary, by the greediness of the fee-finders, who fattened on the woes and the quarrels of unfortunate people snared by the meshes of the law.

There is no need for parsimony in the public service. Officers of every grade and class should be properly remunerated for their services. The idea that men should work in any capacity for the public for nothing is erroneous. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is equally correct as to public or private employment. But that should be regulated by law according to a just standard and not be left to the sliding scale of the fee system.

Fees should be fixed by statute. They ought not to be exacted when they can be equitably avoided. But for duties performed by a public officer for private benefit, they should be taxed on a fixed rule and the amounts receipted and accounted for, and turned into the treasury of the city, or state or the nation as the case may be.

This would to some extent check the scramble for office which has become a scandal in this country, and also the bribery which prevails to the national disgrace. The emoluments of each office would be understood and the margin for speculation would be cut off. There would be less barratry and more peace, and subordinate officers would not be compelled to divide with a superior, amounts squeezed out of litigants or the public purse.

The fee system cannot and ought not to be abolished for the reasons we have named and others. But it can and ought to be reformed and will be when the public welfare is studied in preference to private interests.

Agriculture and Protection.

What a Democratic administration is going to do, what ruin is coming upon the country, what a wreck there is to be of manufacturing interests, what reductions are to take place in wages, are still the daily themes of Republican portenders. All these calamities, and many more, are to be the effects of what they call "free trade," that is, a reform of the high tariff which they exalt as the acme of political wisdom in finance.

Every advancement made in any branch of trade or industry they attribute to protection. No matter how separate and distinct from tariff operations it may be, the McKinley bill is alleged to be the cause, and the progress made its effects. There is one interest in this country that they and everybody else ought to consider in this connection; that is, the agricultural interest. Viewed in the light of dollars and cents it is the most valuable of all industries of the nation. It is the same when compared with others as a necessary field for human exertion. Has that interest prospered or not under the protective policy?

Fortunately we have a straight answer in the census tables prepared by Commissioner PORTER, which have been compiled in reference to nine states, three southern and one eastern. They afford a fair criterion by which to judge the rest. Let us take Massachusetts as an example.

Massachusetts ought to be prosperous because it has been largely affected by the protective policy, being so much of a manufacturing state in which all interests should share its benefits. PORTER says that during the two years up to 1890 no less than 250,222 mortgages on real estate were made in that state, representing an incurred indebtedness of \$908,455,550.

The debt remaining in force Jan. 1, 1890, was \$237,277,068, secured by mortgages, of which \$42,441,247 encumbered 930,313 acres and \$250,836,421 encumbered 132,683 lots. The mortgage movement increased during the decade 168.65 per cent while the population increased 25.57 per cent. A real estate mortgage was contracted by Suffolk county, which includes Boston, of \$103,635,825. In eight of the fourteen counties the present debt is more than \$10,000,000 each.

In Maryland, the percentage of hired farms greatly increased over those of owned farms during the decade. Owners of farms in 1880 to the number of 2,069 were working hired farms in 1890, while many others have gone out of the business. Over 30 per cent. of the owned farms are encumbered with mortgages representing about 39 per cent. of their full value. The interest on the indebtedness amounts to about \$95 per family. In addition to farm encumbrances, while

68.13 per cent. of the house dwellers live in hired quarters, 25.63 per cent. of those who live in their own homes pay \$55 interest per family on mortgages worth 39.93 per cent. of the value of the property.

In eight states for which figures are given, the amount of debt on acres in 1890 was 136.29 per cent. more than in 1880. The gain in number of mortgages was 134.18 per cent., and in the incurred debt was 173.25 per cent. The debt per capita of population in those states is as follows: Alabama, \$26; Illinois, \$100; Iowa, \$104; Kansas, \$170; Massachusetts, \$144; Missouri, \$80; Nebraska, \$126; Tennessee, \$23.

Under the beneficent influences of protection the agriculturists of the country have been gradually losing their ownership of the soil, which is going into the possession of the money lenders of the east. It is not to be expected that under a change of tariff policy they can be suddenly relieved of the pressure upon them. It will take a long time for them to recover. But it was time that new economic measures were introduced to save them from utter ruin. Republican predictors of evil had better look back a little before they hazard many more forebodings about the future.

The Jokers' Chorus.

Hartford Journal: You never can judge a man from his appearance in a wedding suit.

Philadelphia Times: Poor skaters should correctly drink luck to each other in bumpers.

Elmira Gazette: It's queer about shops—they're never shut up unless they're shut down.

Philadelphia Record: The forehead of a college is usually the professor of mathematics.

Troy Press: Few men who go into maple-syrup manufacturing make an undiluted success of it.

Yonkers Statesman: If you want to find out what enters into a boy's composition, ask his school teacher.

Somerville Journal: Ignorance isn't bliss by any means when the schoolmaster is getting out the old rattan.

A GREAT PAPER.

THE SALT LAKE SUNDAY HERALD.

Inauguration Number.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD of Sunday, March 5, will consist of sixteen closely filled pages, giving full details of the inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson, and the ceremonies and festivities attendant. In addition to the above, and the usual daily and Sunday features, there will be the subjoined interesting and entertaining features, all superbly illustrated.

A DAY WITH GLADSTONE.

How the great premier does his work, his habits of life, his favorite books and themes, methods as a speaker, his wonderful vitality, etc. This article on the daily life of Gladstone is accompanied by a cut of the premier and various caricatures of him, and a large picture showing his wife, children and grandchildren in a group, and a view of Hawarden castle and church.

THE NEW NAVY.

W. N. King, Jr., late of the United States navy, gives some interesting facts about Uncle Sam's armored cruisers and battle ships, and particularly about the latest designs. Cuts of the "Owata," "Indiana," "Brooklyn" and "New York."

A PROFESSIONAL SAFE OPENER.

A famous expert, William Messing, tells burglar secrets and some of his own, giving a description of how locks are worked, the combinations, etc., with a picture of Messing.

A CHILD AUTHORESS.

Theodore Tracy tells of the works of a nine-year-old girl, Muriel Talbot Wilson, whom he met in Switzerland, who is a great traveler and has written several guide books. A picture of the little authoress accompanies the sketch.

A GREAT SEA FIGHT.

W. F. Halsall, whose celebrated painting of the battle between the Ironclads Monitor and Merrimack, hangs in the United States senate chamber, gives some interesting reminiscences of that event. The story is embellished with a three-column cut.

OPEN EARS AND EYES.

How naturalists see and hear. Prof. Burroughs relates some interesting anecdotes about the habits of animals, hawks, caterpillars, etc. Illustrated with a portrait of Prof. Burroughs and two other cuts.

THE GRATOR OF THE PHILOS.

"A story of the March floods," by Ruth Prescott, being a graphic and thrilling description of a narrow escape.

ABOUT VIOLINS.

Camilla Uro, the distinguished virtuoso, discusses about the value of good instruments in acquiring musical training, and tells of her first two little violins. This article is accompanied by a portrait of Camilla Uro.

LATEST PARIS MODES.

The first hint of spring in the costumes at Felix's is this week's theme of Ada Bache-Cone, the noted fashion writer. There is great elaboration of detail, and the letter is profusely illustrated. Augusta Prescott discusses of the crinoline wrap to be worn with the crinoline skirt, which is now regarded as inevitable, and tells how much it will cost to cast aside old jackets and buy new. Three illustrations. And Adele Maro, writing from the French capital, gives some interesting and instructive chat about the philosophy of staying-making, with a cut showing three types of corsets.

FASHIONABLE DIVERSIONS.

How the Gotham 400 manage to amuse themselves in the Lenten season. Equestrian football and fish-light games, club, together with a variety of other fads, are noticed and described and the list is illustrated with two two-column cuts.

JEWELLED HAIR.

A handsome cut illustrates one of the newest arrangements for female head decoration, and the Russian manner of setting clear stones in combs and other gear.

HOUSEKEEPING NOVELTIES.

The latest extravaganzas in glassware are given. There is a picture of a new smoker's stand and a new fire clock time-making arrangement, together with other fads. Illustrated. Text by Clara Bruce.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S VOICES.

Advice of Mrs. Sarah Crowell Lemoine, the Browning reader, with a splendid portrait of that lady.

A WOMAN'S BACK.

Here we have an interesting dissertation in the use and abuse of a back and how to rest and strengthen the same. By Dr. Isaac Campbell Bird, with a double column illustration showing various positions in which ladies trouble may be avoided.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SUNDAY HERALD.

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COMPANY SAME AS LAST SEASON.

PRICES \$1.00 75c 50c 25c.

Sale of seats begins on Tuesday, February 23.

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Prices \$1.50 \$1.00 75c 50c 25c. Sale of seats begins Friday, March 3.

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THIS WEEK

Week of Thursday, March 2.

Our Popular Stock Company in the Favorite

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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT—Fukino's Imperial Japanese Troupe, also Miss Alice and Martha Rick, Cornet and Euphonium Virtuoso Artists.

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HAT for the money of any

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